Terrible Indictment of the Grant Administration.

The Northern papers received last evening brought us the full report of Mr. Sumner's great speech against Grant, delivered on Friday last. The subject before the Senate was the "whitewashing" report of the committee who inquired into the alleged frauds in the sale of arms to the French; but the senator's criticism upon that was brief. The greatest part of his speech, which was very long, was devoted to showing that the Republican party, which was organized to promote honest principles and was long upheld by statesmanship. has been perverted to the use of political rings and personal government. He cited many facts to show that General Grant is incompetent for civil office. His military train. ing and experience made him incompetent to appreciate the true meaning of the constitution, which so distinctly provides a distinction between the different departments of the government. As a rule, military chieftains were unfit for civil rulers and statesmen. It would be hard to find anything in the native endowments or in the training of our chieftain to make him an illustrious exception; at least nothing of this kind is recorded. Was Nature more generous with him than with Mariborough or Welling-ton, Gustavus Adolphus or Frederick called the Great? Or was his experience of life a better preparation than theirs? And yet they falled except in war. One of his unhesitating supporters, Senator Wilson, in a speech intended to commend him for re-election, says: tended to commend him for re-election, says:
"Before the war, we knew nothing of Grant.
He was earning a few hundred dollars a year
by tanning hides in Galena." By the war he
passed to be President; and such was his
preparation to govern the great Republic,
making it an example to mankind. Thus he
learned to deal with all questions, domestic and foreign, whether of peace or war, to de-clare constitutional law and international law, and to administer the vast appointing power, creating cabinet officers, judges, foreign minsters and an uncounted army of office-ho The late Edwin M. Stanton had said to him on his death-bed: "I have something to say to you. I know General Grant better than any other person in the country can know him. It was my duty to study him, and I did so night and day, when I saw him and when I did not see him, and now I tell you what I

know; he cannot govern this country."

In presenting his criticisms, Mr. Sumner selected two typical instances—nepotism and gitt-taking officially compensated, each absolutely indefensible in the head of a Republic, most pernicious in example, and showing be-yond question that surpassing egotism of pre-tension which changed the Presidential office into a personal instrumentality, not unlike the trunk of an elephant, apt for all things, small as well as great, from provision for a relation

to forcing a treaty on a reluctant Senate or forcing a re-election on a reluctant people. The long story of the appointment of incompetent relatives was relierated, and the Presdent's reluctance to dismiss Casey from the New Orleans collectorship was presented as the crowning act of infamy. The appoint-ments of Stewart, Borie, Murphy and many others were referred to as instances of the President's idea that the offices are perquisites

of the Presidency, to be conferred for favor or as compensation for private gifts. The military spirit, which falled in some in-stances in the effort to set aside a fundamental law as if it were a transient order was more successful at the Executive Mansion, which at once assumed the character of military headonce assumed the character of military nead-quarters. To the dishonor of the civil service and in total disregard to precedent, the Presi-dent surrounded himself with officers of the army and substituted military for those of civil life, detailing for this service members of his late staff. The earliest public notice of this military occupation appeared in the Daily Morning Chronicle of March 8th, 1869, underbe the official organ of the adminis

"Aresident Grant was not at the White House yesterday, but the following members of his staff were occupying the secretaries' rooms and acting as such: Generals Babcock, Porter, Badeau and Dent."

cock, Porter, Badeau and Dent."
This is to be regarded not only in its strange blazonry of the Presidential pretension, but also as the first appartition of that minor military ring in which the President has lived ever since. Thus installed, army officers beever since. Thus installed, army officers became secretaries of the Preside: it, delivering his messages to both Houses of Congress, and even authenticating Presidential acts as if they were military orders. And this system has been kept up for three years, notwithstanding that the President has also employed the regular secretaries in addition, and that the law is explicit in declaring that "it that the law is exploit in declaring disabilities that not be lawful for any officer of the army of the United States on the active list to hold any olvil office, whether by election or appointment, and any such officer accepting or exercising the functions of a civil office shall at once cease to be an officer of the army, and his commission shall be vacased thereby."

Statutes at Large, vol. XVI, p. 319.

Mr. Sumner was very severe upon the uncerph learn subscriber to a control to the severe and the severe severe upon the uncerph learn subscriber to a control to the severe severe upon the uncerph learn subscriber to a control to the severe severe upon the uncerph learn subscriber to a control to the severe severe upon the uncerph learner severe severe upon the uncerph learner severe severe upon the uncerph severe severe severe severe severe upon the uncerph severe severe

repub ican subordination of the war department to the general-in-chief. The supremacy of the civil power over the military should be department. of the civil power over the military should be typided in the secretary of war, a civilan, from whom army officers receive orders. But this beautiful rule, with its lesson of subordination to the military, was suddenly set aside by our President, and the secretary of war degraded to be a clerk. The 5th of March witnessed a most important order toom the witnessed a most important order from the President, reconstituting the military depart witnessed a most important order to the witnessed as most important order, and piscing them under officers of his choice, which purported to be signed by the adjutant-general, by command of the general of the army, but actually overlooking the secretary of war. The war department was subordinated to the general-in-chief, being Wm. T. Sherman, who at the time was promoted to that command. This act of revolution, exalting the military power above the civit, showed instant fruits in an order of the general, who, upon assuming command, proceeded to place the several bureau officers of the war department upon his military staff, so that for the time there was a military dictatorship with the President at its head, not merely in spirit, but in actual form. By-and-by John A. Rawlins, a civilian by education and a respecter of the constitution, became secretary of war, and, civilian by education and a respecter of the constitution, became secretary of war, and, though bound to the President by personal ties, he said "check to the king" By general order, issued from the war department, March 26, 1869, and signed by the secretary of war, the offensive order was rescluded, and it was enjoined that "ail official business which, by law or regulation, requires the action of the President or secretary of war will be submitted. President or secretary of war will be submitted by the chiefs of staff, corps, departments and bureaus to the secretary of war." Public re-port said that this restoration of the civil power to its rightful supremacy was not ob-tained without an intimation of resignation

on the part of the secretary.

The President's usurpation in the navy department, the Indian office, and his dictation to Congress, as declared by his senators, was set forth in clear language. The Sau Domingo story was told again, and the unconstitutional assumptions of the President and stitutional assumptions of the President and his military secretaries were reasserted in terms that could not be mistaken. Notwith standing the abuse of power, which was inexcusable, Mr. Sumner regarded this business as more objectionable in another sense—as showing the President's contempt and abuse of the colored race, by interference, and convession. colored race, by interference and oppression of the Haytlans. But these acts are in keep of the Haytians. But these acts are in keeping with the President's selfish and arbitrary character, as exhibited in his treatment of all who had opposed his policy or his will, and Mr. Sumner denominated him the President

quarreller.
Mr. Sumner said that the question of duty i Mr. Sumner said that the question of duly is now presented to the Republican party. It is at the mandate of duty that we must act, said he. Do the Presidential pretensions merit the sanction of the party? Can Republicans, without departing from all obligations, whether of party or patriotism, recognize our arbitions Casar as a proper representative? whether of party or patriolism, recognize our ambitious Cæsar as a proper representative? Can we take the fearful responsibility of his prolonged empire? With the adoption of all these Presidential pretensions, the party loses its distinctive character and drops from its sphere. Its creed ceases to be Republicanism and becomes Grantism; its members cease to

..........

be Republicans and become Grant men. It is THE GREELEY CAMPAIGN. no longer a political party, but a personal party. For myself, I say openly, I am no man's man; nor do I belong to any personal

We give the closing sentences of the speech

To the Republican party, devoted to ideas To the Republican party, devoted to locas and principles, I turn now with more than ordinary soil tude. Not willingly can I see it sacrificed. Not without earnest effort against the betrayal can I suffer its ideas and principles. ples to be lost in the personal pretensions of one mac. Both the old parties are in a crisis, with this difference between the two: The Democracy is dissolving; the Republican party is being absorbed. The Democracy is failing apart, thus loosing its vital unity; the Repub-lican party is submitting to a personal influ-ence, thus visibly losing its vital character. The Democracy is ceasing to exist. The Republican party is losing its identity. Let the process be completed, and it will be no ionger that Republican party which I helped to found and have always served, but only a personal party, white instead of those ideas and princi-ples which we have been so proud to uppold will be Presidential pretentious, and instead of Republicanism there will be nothing but Grantism.

Political parties are losing their sway. Higher than party are country and the duty to save it from Cæsar. The caucus is it last understood as a political engine, moved by wire-pullers, and it becomes more insupportable in proportion as directed to personal ends; nor is its character changed when called a vational Convention. Here, too, are wire-pullers, and when the great office-holder and the great office-sets are not end the same. the great office-seeker are one and the same, easy to see how naturally the engine re-It is easy to see how naturally the engine responds to the central touch. A political convention is an agency and conventioner, but never a law, least of all a despotism; and when it seeks to impose a candidate whose name is a synonym of pretensions unrepuolican in character and hostife to good government, it will be for earnest Republicans to consider well how clearly party is sucordinate to constant. ment, it will be for earnest Republicans to consider well how clearly party is supordinate to country. Such a nomination can have no just obligation. Therefore, with unspeakable interest will the country watch the National Convention at Philadelphia. It may be an assembly (and such is my hope) where ideas and principles are above all personal pretenand principles are above all personal pretensions, and the unity of the party is symbol ized in the candidate, or it may add another to Presidential rings, being an expansion of the military ring at the Executive Mausion, the senatorial ring in this chamber and the political ring in the customnouses of New York and New Orleans. A national convention which is a presidential ring cannot represent the Republican party.

Much rather would I see the party, to which I am dedicated, under the image of a lifeooat not to be sunk by wind or wave. How often have I said this to cheer my comrades. I do not fear the Democratic party. Nothing from

have I said this to cheer my comrates. I do not lear the Democratic party. Nothing from them can harm our liteboat. But I do fear a quarreisome pilot unused to the sea, but pretentious in command who occupies himself in loading aboard his own unserviceable relations and personal patrons while he drives away the experienced reamen who know the craft and her voyage. Here is a perit which no life-boat can stand.

Meanwhile I will wait the determination of the National Convention, where are delegates from my own much-honored Commonwealth with whom I rejoice to act. Not without enxiety do I wait, but with the earnest hope that the convention may bring the Republican par-ty into ancient harmony, saving it especially from the suicidal folly of an issue on the personal pretensions of one man.

THE SIMMS MEMORIAL.

Eloquent Remarks of Judge Aldrich.

We reprint below the eloquent remarks of Judge Aidrich, at a meeting of the people of Barnwell, to organize for raising subscriptions in aid of the monument to William Glanore Simms. We hope the people of the State will take this matter in hand, and promptly accomplish the work. A subscription of one dollar each will amply suffice for the purpose. Let Charleston do its share of the work :

Gentlemen of the Committee-It is very meet and proper that Charleston, the city where Mr. Simms was born, and where he died, has inaugurated the movement to erect a monu-

ment to his memory.

It is particularly appropriate that Barnwell, the district where he lived, and for whose people he worked so faithfully, shall second the movement. It was here, at his beloved "Woodlands," that he wrote the most of his poetry. wordlands," that he wrote the most of his works, and composed the most of his poetry. It was here that his children were born; here he weed their mother, and the broad oaks of his favorite home, the tail pines and dense swamp of the Edisto, under the deep shade of swamp of the Edisto, under the deep shade of which he loved to ramble, inspired him with many of those beautiful fancies that he wove into poetry, and helped him to finish out many of the romances which have delighted us in the past and will cheer us in the future.

Our purpose to day is to do tardy honor to the man we did not appreciate while he lived. A man who represented our disrict in the Legislature as faithfully and earnestly—perhaps more fatthfully and earnestly than

Legislature as faithfully and earnestly—perhaps more faithfully and earnestly than any one who preceded or succeeded him; who illustrated our history; created romances from the stories and legends of our Revolution; sung brave and sweet songs in the day of our tribulation; worked for us day and night, and when defeat and poverty came, was strong and hardle pages ultering a full religious. strong and heroic, never uttering a faitering

strong and neroic, never uttering a faitering word, even on his death-bed.
You think you knew him, but you did not. I knew him intimately and loved him well; he encouraged me in my youth, counselled me in my manhood, was the iriend of my ripen age, and for more than thirty years of intimate and affortunate association, pages a basen was and for more than thirty years of intimate and aff-ctionate association never a haran word was exchanged between us. If the people of this State could realize the wealth of love which that man felt for South Carolina in her adversity only inprosperity, and which her adversity only inprosperity, and which her roverty, rear a monument to pierce the clouds. There was a mine of affection for his native State that nothing could exhaust. Neglect could not diminish it, praise could not increase it. Oh! if you had heard bilm talk as I nave neard him, in his moments of perfect conflience, you would ap-preciate how he loved this State, and loved nese people; but you could not, as I cannot,

express it.

I have heard him again and again, in the sweet spring-time, under his grand Live Oak in front or "Woodlands," discourse of his ocloved South Carolina so affectionately, with such tender earnestness, that it sounded more like the praise of a lover speaking of his lady-love. And again I have heard him lovelgn so vehemently that it sounded like the indignant repute of a father to a disob-dient culid. But all the while you could not repress the feeling that he almost broke his heart to utter the re-

buke.
And this is the man, our Simma, our naighbor, our fellow-citizen, our representative, our historian, our novelist, our poet, to whose memory, to whose patriolism, to whose genimemory, to whose patriolish, to whose gen-us, to whose virtue we design to erect a mon-ument. Let it be worthy of him and of us. Let it rise in that "City of the Signt," which he dedicated to its holy purpose in nobic verse. Let it rise on the bank of that river verse. Let it rise on the bank of that river which he has commemorated in song and story. Let it rise in sound of the 'mighty roar" of that ocean on which he loved to gaze. Let it rise in reach of the hum of the city where he was born. Let it rise so that the sweet chimes of St. Michael's belis, that warmed him in his youth and soothed him in his manhood, can reach the ears of those who linger around his tomb. Let it rise a beacon to the wanderer who approaches the "City by the Sea," where he breathed his last sigh, and let it rise a grand mausoleum of a graneful people, whose decscendants in the far coming reperations will love and honor the man who people, whose decscendants in the far coming generations will love and honor the man who

liustrated and preserved their history. FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

London, June 3.

A passenger train en route from Basle Switzerland, to Mayence, Hesse Darmstadt, came in collision with another passenger train which was going south. Nine persons were killed, and a large number injured.

A SOUTHERN CLAIM VETOED.

WASHINGTON, June 3. The President has vetord the unit for the re-lief of J. Mitton Best, of Paducah, for a house destroyed, on the ground that it was an lociwar, and that an infinite amount of other property was destroyed in the same way. The President also asserts an over valuation of the property in the claim.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION OF THE KEY-

STONE STATE DEMOCRATS.

'As Goes Pennsylvania, So Goes the Country.

Allaccounts from the Pennsylvania State Democratic Convention at Reading last week concur in representing the prevailing feeling to be decidedly in favor of the Cincinnati ticket. The nomination of Mr. Buckalew for Governor was dictated by that feeling. This, In our judgment, is decisive of the Presidential election. The two great States of New York and Pennsylvania, solid with the South, give two hundred and three electoral votes, or nineteen more than a majority, and settles the matter. This leaves out of view New Jersey 9, Indiana 14, California 6, Oregon 3, and Connecticut 6-all considered certain for the Philosopher of Chappaqua-to say nothing of New Hampshire, Maine, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, where all the signs have an awful squinting Greeley-ward. From present indications we should neither be startled nor astounded if Mr. Grant did not receive the electoral vote of a single State.

The Reading correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following cheerful particulars:

THE STANDING OF MR. BUCKALEW. The election of Mr. Buckalew is an undoubted triumph for the Liberal Democrats. While he has never publicly expressed himself in favor of the Cincinnati movement, he is geneally known to incline towards it, and is said rally known to incline towards it, and is said to have privately expressed himself in favor of an endorsement of Mr. Greel-y at Baitmore. He is, in every sense, a Liberal man, and will be supported. It is claimed, by the Republican element opposed to Hartranit. His nomination gives the most perfect satisfaction to all parties. The Cass men came forward trankly after his nomination was announced, and expressed their determination to work

and expressed their determination to work

heartily for his election.

That he is the candidate whom the Liberal Republicans desired is evident from the fac that several Bepub Ican papers will support him. The Lancaster Dally Express, the only Republican dally in that city, the Lancaster Enterprise and the Greeley Tribune, both Republican weeklies, will all heartily support him. The Philadelphia Enquirer will not oppose him. The Wayne Cluzen and other Republican papers throughout the State will also support him. A Republican from Lancas-ter County said this afternoon that his county, which has given 7000 Republican votes, would

not po: 2000 against Buckalew.

The man who did more-than any one else to secure the nomination of Buckalew was Wm.

A. Wallace, chairman of the State Democratic committee. He is strongly in favor of Mr. Greeley, and his support of Buckatew is another indication of the latter gentleman's posi-

THE GREELEY SENTIMENT.

One of the most significant indications of one of the most significant indications of to-day has been the remarkably rapid devel-opment of the sentiment in favor of Mr. Gree-ley. A prominent Democrat asserts positively to-night that a careful canvass has been made of all the delegates, and that there is a majori-ty of thirty-three in favor of endorsing Mr. Greeley outright. This majority is increasing every moment. The men whom Mr. Greeley speaks of very unfavorably in his American conflict—Judge George W. Woodward and the Hon. Francis W. Hughes—are both very outspoken for his endorsement at Baltimore, and are most zealous of any men here in advocating the expediency of giving him Democratic support. The fact that these men are willing support. The fact that these men are willing to forget past differences, and even personal disparagement, has had a powerful effect upon those who have spiposed Mr. Greeley because of his former abuse of Democrats. The resoutions, which will be reported to morrow will refer the whole question of national politics to the Baltimore Convention. Walle the friends of Mr. Greeley have a certain majority they consider it better policy not to force any action upon the convention, and thus disturbits harmony. There is no doubt but that the delegation to Baitimore will be largely in iavor of a Greeley endorsement.

General Cass will be nominated by acciama-

tion in the convention to-morrow to head the delegation to Baitimore. He says this is nore acceptable to him than the nomination for Governor would have been.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Post (Republican) confirms the same statement: ENTHUSIASM FOR GREELEY.

ENTHUSIASM FOR GREELEY.

There is no doubt but what those who are opposed to Greeley and in favor of a straight-out Democratic nomination are considerably demoralized by the enthusiasa, for the philosopher. They expected the Democratic masses would respond to the calls of the Democratic press, and follow in the paths laid out by the Age, of Philadelphia, and Po-t, of Philadelphia, but they find their hopes are not realized; that the Democracy, or at least the large that the Democracy, or at least the large voting masses of that party, feel that the only salvation for the Democratic party is in the success of the Cincinnati nominees.

success of the Cincinnati nominees.

That such is the sentiment of the majority of the convention there can be no question. It was demonstrated in the hotels last night in the cheers that Frank W. Hughes brought forth, and in the convention liself this morning, and when srank Moore tried to instruct the delegates to Baltimore to vote for no man who was not a gratistical. Democratic who was not a straight-out Democrat.

Although the convention had an hour previous adopted a resolution that permitted the reading of all resolutions on their production. when this one of Moore's was brought up it was met by the most derisive should and calls from all parts of the convention for the suspension of his rules. Colonel Forney's Press sadly confesses the

same truth:

Mr. Greeley's chances of receiving the en dorsement of the convention are steadilgrowing, and the feeling in his favor nov predominates. It is probable that that part of the platform relating to the Liberal move-ment and the Battimore Convention will be modelled after the Richester resolution, on which only one construction—the approval of lorace Greeley-can be placed.

A SPEECH BY MR. GREELBY.

He Belleves in a Paternal Government. and Claims to Belong to the School of Hamilton and De Witt Clinton. At the Brown University alumni dinner last

Friday night the Hon. Horace Greeley said : Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I profess no claims to the society of collegiate men. To be sure Amberst has made me a doctor of ws, and of such the world certainly stands great need. At least the laws need doctorng, and some of the law-makers too, as you all know. This appointment is a recent one and I accept the trust. There is no pay con-nected with it, but there is honor. And it is well to honor those who honor scholarship. At Amnerst's suggestion, then, I shall try and doctor the laws, and all good men will aid me in so doing. Your president proposes to aid in so doing. Four pressures proposes to an in the education of the South. What their needs are we all know, and how much less than their means. Universal education is a principle—nay more, a duty. All men vote, and all women are apparently likely to, although I wish it understood I am not indorsing the movement. Education ans necessary as police or soldiers. Gover nent should not merely be the means of ke ing one man's hand out of another man pocket—it sometimes does not succeed in the pocket—it should be larger; it should rathe put means into men's pockets. Government should be a fatherly benificent protector of think with Hamilton and De Wicklinton that the duty of government should not be merely to reinforce the hangman and the benefit of the control of the protection. not be merely to reinforce the hangman and thieltaker. Honor everything that honor intelligence. Colleges are the great fountain from which spring an educated people. Education is the support of a journalism which into the echo of courts and cablnets, nor fostered by official patronage. An illiterate people could not support our institutions. Thus are lounded in the school-room. When tha falls into disrepute despotism is not far off Honor to everything that diffuses intelligence honor to everything that disseminates educes. honor to everything that disseminates edu tion. Honor them as foundations of free ins

THE COTTON CRISIS.

The Bears in New York "Cornered" at

(From the New York Bulletin, June 1.1

We have passed a week of extraordinary ex ent and activity in this cotton market citement and activity in this cotton market, and the prices of yesterday showed an advance over last Friday, for the present crop, of falte per pound, while the unusual circumstance has occurred of all the growths being quoted at the same value, an anomaly which may be attributed to the fact that the "shorts" for the present crop have been effectively for the present crop have been effectively "cornered." The meagre receipts for several weeks past, which go iar to establish the correctness of the minimum estimates of the crop, have been attended by an unusually good demand from domestic spinners—proving, in spite of many protestations to the contrary, that they are really deficient in supplies to carry them through the remainder of the crop year. Besides, most unexpected y, the advices from Liverpool and Mauchester have been buoyant. Shippers, right a ong, in competition with spinners, and in spite of speculative pilese enforced by the needs of parties having contracts to fill, have been daily buyers. In fact, the chief cause of the anxiety of the "shorts" to "cover" has been the magnitude and steadiness of the legitimate demand, which, in the face of the illmited receipts, has led to a rapid reduction of stocks on hand. Estimating the quantity of cotton to be received at the ports for the The meagre receipts for severe of cotton to be received at the remainder of the crop year at 125,000 bales—ilberal estimate—we had at the commence ment of this week a visible supply about as follows:

very narrow limits—or subjects them to sharp competition with our home spinners.
For the next crop speculation has gradually extended, and the early months have savanced. onsiderably, but December showed on Thurs iay only 4c. higher prices than 1 ast Friday. Accounts from the growing crop continue almost uniformly favorable. Bains nave failen. out they were needed, and have nowhere bee very advantageous.

To-day there was less activity and some weakness in prices, except for November and December, which were firm, with an unusual ly iree movement for November. The general aspects of the market remained unchanged. The following will show the closing prices

Mon.	Tues.		Thurs.	
May 24 % c June 25 %	25%C	25 1€0	25%C	
June25 14	25 7-16	25 9 16	25%	25 11-16 25 1
July 2- % Aug 26 % Sept 23 3-16 Oct 21	25 4-10	25%	25 9-16	
Sept 23 3-16	22 15-16	23		23 8-16
Oci21 Nov20	20 15-16	21 20	21	20 15-16
Dec19%	19%	1936	19%	19 7-16

THE TOBACCO TAX SEITLED.

Bonded Warehouses to be Abolished-Miscellaneous Proceedings of Con-WASHIGTON, June 3

The conference committee of both house of Congress have agreed to a aniform tax on obacco of twenty cents per pennd and the ab lition of ponded warehouses, with an allow ince of six months to remove stores now held

In the Senate the day was occupied by Carpenter and Logan in political speeches.
In the House the bili relieving ilsabilities from ertain citizens of Alabama was passed; als the bill granting a right through public lands to the St. Augustine and Jacksonville Rallroad Company. Beck moved to suspend the rules Company. Beck moved to sispend the rates and pass the bill, providing that attorners or claim agents before Congress or the departments shall file affidavits that neither they nor others have any interest, direct or indirect, with the claim, or any agreement for compensation, except such as they shall specify, and which shall not exceed let per cent. of the claims. Peters said that the bill had been before the judgiciary committee and had received fore the judiciary committee and had received no favor. It had some very objectionable leatures, and ought not to pass. The bill was was finally rejected by a tote of seventy to

No American citizens are now confined in Canada on account of the Fulan raid.

The following nomination: were sent in to-day: Edmund Johnson, of firgula, as consul at Tampico; Julius H. Skeltor, of Louislans, as consul-general to Mexico.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Spanish advices indicas that Dr. Houard will soon be released.

The ex-Empress Engenic expects soon to make an excursion to spain

The Cincinnati cloudes have yielded to
the demands of the strikes, and the work-

the demands of the strikes, and the workmen will resume work to dy.

—The primary elections in St. Louis, for
delegates to Baltimore, show largely in favor
of Greeley and Brown.

—A terrible thunder stom visited Terre
Haute, Ind., last Sunday night, unroofing and
flooding the Gazette office, and causing other

-The Spanish government in Havana have

prohibited the newspaper from publishing any other quotations than hose of the Roya Board of Brokers. The hade of Bennet snould visit Cuba.

—W. H. Wadieigh, teller of the Merchants'
National Bank, of Boston, as been arrested,
charged with an eighty-seven thousand dollar

charged with an eighty-seval thousand dollar defa-cation. The teller appears to have hoaxed the examiner by bringing bonds in parcels, and bringing he same parcis twice.

—Phelps, Dodge & Co., nerchants of New York, have caused the arret of several other merchanis on a charge of cospiracy with their lanitor to steal their private correspondence

hereby causing them serbus losses in busi ness. —The Mexican revolutionary g-neral, Tre vino, finding himself threat-ned, attempted to evacuate Monterey. He was attacked by the government troops and badly defeated by the government troops and badly defeated to the government with a small guard to the and he escaped with a snall guard to the mountains. The route is new free from Mon terry to the City of Mexco, but a few day

will be required to restore ravel and the tele THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 3. The area of low barometr will extend Mon day night over Lake Ontrio and eastward over Southern New Eugland to the Middle States, with tresh southweterly to southeasterly with the states of the Middle States. States, with tresh southweterly to southeast-erly winds, threatening weather and rain, ex-cept in Virginia; partially coudy and clearing weather in the South Atlanic and Guif States, with light southwesterly vinds. Northwest-erly winds, clearing and clear weather on Tuesday in the Northwest, in the upper likes and upper Mississiphi; southwesterly winds

and upper Mississippi; southwesterly winds and clear weather in the Orio and lower Mis-sissippi valleys. No dangerous winds are ex-Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M.,

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro-	Thermometer	Direction of	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Mt. Washington.	29.93 30.05 30.05 30.05 29.99 29.92 30.05 30.05 29.87 29.87 29.87	72 61 79 67 7. 89 86 90 9	SE SE SE WE EWWW.	Gentle. Gentle. Fresh. Brisk. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh.	Fair. Cloudy Fair. Th'rng Fair. Th'rng fh'rng Fair. Cloudy Clear. Co'g uj
New Ork and. New York Norfolk Philadelphia Portland, Me Savannah Washington Wilmington, N.C.	30.06 30.06 30.06 50.06 19.97	68 73 57 83 72	SE SW	Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Gentle.	Fair. Cloudy Fair. Clear. Cloudy Cloudy Thr'ng

SUMNER'S EXTINGUISHER.

A SCATHING REBUKE OF THE RASCAL-TTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Its Discussion in the Kitchen Cabinet-The Withdrawal of Grant Again Agitated-Specimen Southern

WASHINGTON, May 31. The attack upon the Grant administration by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, to-day, was a most scathing one in its exposure of the corrupt practices and chicanery which have characterized its course during the past three years. The sundry civil apportionment bill was penu" ing, but Mr. Sumner having obtained the floor held it all day, and in his laying bare of the French arms investigation took occasion to distill the pent-up gall of the past twelve months upon the head of Grant. Such bitter invective has seldom been heard of late in that grave body, and during its delivery the galleries were crowded by an excited audience, and many members of the House crowded the Senate floor. The effect of this crowded the Senate moor. The effect of this speech can barny fall to lead to a call for an extra session of Congress to repair damages in the Radical lorudeadons, which were learning subjected to the last snot of his heavy The matter was discussed at the White

House this evening by the kitchen cabinet, with appropriate expressions of derce anger against the one-idea senator. The President was about to go out for a drive when the insteps that he was being skinned alive by Sumner, and he was so demoralized by the news that the Hambletonian horse went back to the stable, and a long and auxious con-sultation ensued with the military secretaries as to what the effect would be upon the Phila-delphia Convention, it seeming to be under-stood that the speech was intensed to have its due influence upon that body. It was stated that this speech has been in course of preparation all winter to be let off at the time when it would be likely to damage Grant the nost, and if this is so the Massachusetts senamost, and it this is so the massachusetts sena-tur had sharpness to select his hour most ap-propriately. He spoke for over four hours, during which time he articulated the great present-taker from head to heel, stripping from his bones the military tinsel which has been his culet habitament, and which has and presenting a very repulsive and grim-looking skeleton to the American people, as the fore-ordalaed candidate of the Radical party for another four years of misrule over them. He referred to the sanctimonious and sacrilegious comparisons which have been made of this sordid and unscrupilous Presi-dent with the Father of his Country, and said dent with the Father of his country, and said Grant was first in nepotism, first in present-taking, and first in every species of diplomatic bundering. He anatomized the foreign poli-cy of the alministration, coaralterizing it as a profound muddle. He said Grant had mudprofound maddle. He said of at his mid-died the San Domingo business, the reception of Alexis, the Alabama matter, the Corean di-ficility, the Spanish and Cuban policy, and everything else connected with diplomatic business, and that, in isci, the entire govern-ment under his charge had been and would ntinue a shameini muddle. The effect of

the speech, so long continued, so abounding in honest though bitter criticism, caunot be estimated. The Democrats in the Senate look-ed on with delightin contentment while Sum-ner brought to daylight the dark transactions of the Grant ring, while Morton, Conking and others of the administration leaders writhed in their seats and in their consciences under the indignant utterances of the senator. The day being thus consumed, the session to-night was occupied by Schurz, who made one of his most telling efforts against the Grant party, confining himself wholey to the subject of the French arms investigation mathematical according to a Signal Walls of the State of the French arms investigation mathematical according to a Signal Walls of the Signal Walls of th

subject of the French arms investigation matter, and exposing, in a signal manner, the way in which that outsitess was winterwanted all the way through. While his speech was full of humiliating disclosures, it was decorous and dignified in tone, and fully as effective as that of Sumner. It will create a great modification of feeling among the Germans from one end of the country to the other, and tose Grant thousands of votes among the in-telligent German citizens. When Schurz closed, Carpenter secured the floor, and will ollow in defence of the administration. All Andrew Johnson was to-day before the military committee. He is looking well. He isself that he knew nothing about the disaption will be done that the utmost cuming of man can devise by the Grant followers to counteract the effect of these dreadful assaults upon the very weak places in their ramparts. Several administration Benatures to-night spoke openly and freely of the possibility of spoke openly and freely of the possibility of something turning up to induce Grant to draw out of the canvass, and Logan's name was suggested as an inducement to bring the dis-senting Republicans back to the fold from senting Republicans back to the lold from which they have strayed. The delay of the ousiness absolutely necessary to be done before adjourning, caused by the work of to-day, and the speeches which must of necessity now lollow, has rendered impossible an adjournment on the 3d proximo, as agreed upon, and another resolution, either of postponement or providing for a recess until after the Poliaor providing for a recess until after the Palla-delphia Convention, whit be likely to be passed to-morrow.

The Alaoama treaty business is brought up

with a round turn by the refusal thus far of th English Government to agree to the amended article last agreed on by the Senate. I have it to-day from the hignest authority that in the amended treaty the Government of the United States has given its ultimatum, and that for no consideration that can be mained by the other side will this government concede a hair's breadth beyond what it has acceded therein. Preuty much the same assercede a hair's breadth beyond what it has ac-corded therein. Pretty much the same asser-tion was made, it will be recollected, after the two governments had ratified the work of the night joint commission last year. Yet this government, after the remarkable perform-ances of Mr. Bancrott Davis, came down to a virtual abandonment of the indirect cialms, and the diplomatic mind of the deceased gentleman at the head of the State departm may yet find some loop-hole through which by oropping another peg or two to escape from the ridicutous position in which his late cale? cierk has placed the American nation.

the ridications position in which his late chief cierk has placed the American hallon. It is quite certain that Grant has relied principally upon the settlement of this vexatious business to help him through the November struggle, and quite as certain that the country will note him responsible for the absurd flasco he has managed to make of it.

The matter was the subject of an anxious and protracted Cabinet session to-day, and the Cabinet adjourned, it is usderstood, wishout having hit upon any new remedy to be applied to this very sick diplomatic infant.

The specimen of Grant delegates who have arrived here from the Southern states in the past lew days en route to the Philadelphia Convention have afforded a good deal of speculative conversation in political circles, and not a little astonishment at the contrast they present, in every conceivable respect, to the gentlemen who, in years gone by, represented that section of country on such occasions. that section of country on such occasions. Every shade of color, and every description of mental opacity, seems to be represented it their personnel.

YESTERDAY'S NECROLOGY.

London, June 3. Charles Lever, the novelist, is dead.

MUNICH, June 3.

Genstaecher, the German traveller and au-

BERLIN, June 3. General Heldenstein, the officer who direct ed the bombardment of Strasbourg during the late Franco-Prussian war, is dead.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, June 2.

Late last evening, at Por smooth, Ohio, Councilman Scott, of that place, with his son and four or five others, went out boating on the Ohlo River, in a small sleamer provided with a tubular boiler, which exploded, traring the boat to pleces and wounding nearly all the passengers. Mr. Scott's injuries are probably fatal. His son had a leg broken.

.The Grand Lodge of Freemasons, of New The Grand Lodge of Fraemasons, of New York State, will meet in New York City today. Delegates will be present from the grand lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland, Prussia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Nova Scotla, New Brunswick, Ottawa, Onlario, and every State and Territory of the United States.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Conveyances of Charleston Property.

Recorded During the Past Week. aly 25, 1868. Woodland plantation, Al-

fred, Snook, et al, to John McCar. 1,250

November 27, 1871. Horibeck's Alley, n. s., Emily L. Miles, et al, to Simp-

March 14, 1872 King street, e. s., H. H. DeLeon referee, to Louis Cohen.

April 13 1872. Beaufort and H-yward
Courts and Judith street, D., John H. and M. E. Lopez to Wm. Gur-

ney. May 1, 1872 Line street, n. s., Henry Bischoff to John H. Cochran... May 6, 1872 Middle street, w. s., Sheriff of Charleston County to George L.

Bulst.

May 13, 1872. Hargraves Court, Rudolph Segiling and J. D. Ford to London Smalls.

May 14, 1872. Church street, s. s., *xecutors of H. Matthiessen to Wm-DeLeon, referee, to Thomas Slat-

May 18

May 20, 1872 Kirkland lane, e. s., Francis Q. McHugh to trustees of Martha Laurens.

May 20, 1872. Kirkland lane, w. s., Francis Q. McHugh to Coleman Christia.

May 20, 1872. Norman street, e. s., Martha Christ Christ Christ

May 20, 1872. Norman street, e. s., Margaret Purvis to Charles F. Simons.

May 23, 1872. Princess street, s. s.,
Sheriff of Charleston County to Jno.
D. Kennedy.

May 24, 1872. King and Spring streets,
Francis J. Pelzer to Francis S.
Rodgers.

May 24, 1872. Enlott street, n. s., Harriett E. Forbes, administratrix, to
Charles Plenge.

May 30, 1872. Wadmalaw Island, one
tract, J. Fraser Mathewes, trustee.

tract, J. Fraser Mathewes, trustee, to Robt, Lebby, Sr. 4,500

ANOTHER ALLEGED MURDERESS.

Dr. Y. B. Irish and Mrs. Anderson were

Dr. Y. B. Irish and Mrs. Anderson were ar-rested to-day in Brooklyn on the strength of a report of Professor Doremus that he had found in the xnumed remains of Edward O. Anderson sufficient arsenic to cause his death. The arrested parties were some weeks ago charged by the father of the deceased with his murder by poison. They are now committed for trial without ball.

METHODIST RECONSTRUCTION.

In the General Conference, to-day, the committee on the state of the church reported that all diff-rences between this church and the Methodist Church, South, had been harmoniously settled, and they proposed a committee to conier with the leaders of the church South to bring about fraternal relations between the two tween the two churches. Several delegates spoke in favor of this project, and the report was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The following directory of the Health Department has been prepared by Dr. George S. Pelzer, the City Registrar, and is published for the information of the public: Office of Board of Bealth and City Registrar a

Gity Hall.

Hon. John A. Wagener, reddence No. 54 St.
Philip street, Mayor, Unsirman.

General W. G. DeSaussure, Ward No. 1, resideneral W. G. DeSaussure, Ward No. 1, residence No. 27 East Battery.
George H. Moffett, Ward No. 2, residence No. 10
Legare street.
Thumas M. Hanckel, Ward No. 3, residence No. 47 Hasel street.
Captain Jacob Small, Ward No. 4, residence No.

Captain Jacob Siman, was a read to a summary of the street.

Thomas D. Dotterer, Ward No. 5, residence northeast corner Henrietta and Meeting streets.

II. B. Olney, Ward No. 6, residence No. 140 Comng street.

Thomas D. Eason, Ward No. 7, residence No. 78 Thomas D. Fanda, March No. 8, residence No. 37
America street.
William L. Webb, Ward No. 8, residence No. 37
Ratiedge avenue.

Medical Committee.

George S. Peizer, M. D., city Registrar, resience No. 48 Cannon street En Geddings, M. D., residence No. 16 George J. P. Chizal, M. D., residence No. 6 Wentworth street. Standing Committees.

On Hospitals and Dispensaries-Drs. Pelzer, Geddings and Chazal.

On Low Lots, Drainage and Nulsances—The
Mayor. Dr. Peizer and Messrs. Hanckel, S.nall
and Webb. On Birt of Grounds, Sextons and Heartes-Dr. On Birt it Grounds, Sexuous and Handwards.
Oberal, General Desaussure and Mr. Moffett.
Oberal Enstitutions—Dr. Geddings and
Mesra. Eason, Dutterer and Oney.
On Eudemics, Pab ic Hygiene and Quarantine
—Drs. Geddings, Chazai at 1 Pelzer.
On Accounts—Drs. Pelzer, Geddings and Chaal. COMPLAINT BOOKS

are open at the upper and lower wards Guard-houses, and citizens are requested to report all nuisances prejudicial to the public health as promptly as possible, at either of the above named

Mazyck street, above Queen street. Surgron in charge, J. S. suist, M. D. Residence and office, No. 205 Merting attret.

Marine Department, City Hospital, Mazyck street. Surgeon in charge, J. S. Buist, M. D. HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 1.

Bounded on the north by centre of Calhoun street, on the east by Cooler River, on the south by South Battery, and on the west by centre of Meeting street.
Physician in charge, Dr. Manning Simons
office and residence, Church street, above Broad
next to the Charles on Library building. HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 2.

Wes ern Division, Shirras' Dispensary. Bounded on the north by centre of Cathonn street, on the east by centre of Meeting street, on the south by south Ba tery and ashley River, and on the west by As ley River.

Physicias in charge, Dr. Joseph Yates. Office at Shirra's Dispensary, Society street, between King and Meeting Streets. Acadence No. 14 Liberty street. The physician in charge of this district is required to attend at the Lower Wards Guardhouse when called upon.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 3.

Bounded on the north by City Foundary, on the east by Cooper River, on the south by centre of Calnoun street, and on the west by centre of Meeting street.

Physic au in charge, Dr. J L. Ancrum. Office and residence No. 10 Mary street, opposite El.zabeth street.

The physician in charge of this district is required to attend at the Aimshouse when called upon.

Bounded on the north by City Boundary, on the east by centre of Smith street to Cannon street, then by centre of Cannon to Kullenge avenue, then by centre of intledge avenue to George street, and then by a line running in the same direction through to City Boundary, on the south by centre of cathoun street, and on the west by achiev River.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO 4.

Ashiey River.
Physician in charge, Dr. T. Gringe Simons.
Office No. 18 ashiey street, onposite United States
Arsenal. Residence No. 21 Rutledge avenue, opposite Radenffe street,
The phy-k-ish in charge of this district is required to attend at the Old Folks' Home when
called none. called upon. HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 5.

Bounded on the north by City Boundary, on the east by centre of Meeting street, on the south by centre of Calkoun street, and on the west by centre of Smith street to cannon street, then by centre of Cannon street to Rathedge avenue, then by centre of Ruthedge avenue to Grove street, then by a line running in the same direction to City

Boundary.
Physician in charge, Dr. Isaac W. Angel. Of fice and residence, St. Philip street, opposite the Neck Market.

The physician in charge of this district is required to attend at the Upper Wards Guardhouse when called upon.

OFFICE HOURS. From 3 to 9 morning; from 2 to 3 afternoon.

All dispensary patients who are able shall be required to attend at the office of the health district in which they may reside during the above vent of the Ursulines.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

specified office hours. The physicians in attendance will afford medical and surgical relief and medicines gratuitously to all destitute sick poor persons, residents of their respective districts applying for treatment, who may, in their opinion, be entitled to dispensary relief.

It is recommended that office patients attend punctually at the beginning of the office hours. Calls may be left on the siste at any time during the day at the respective offices, and at night at the residences of the physicians in charge. The number and street must be carefully given in all applications for attendance at home.

BEVIN-ALLEY —In Christ (Episcop in Church, Maco., Ga., on Tuesday ev. ning, 25 h ult. by Rev. Benj. J. hason, Rector. William E. Huvin, of Charleston, S. C., and Rosa Buston, daughter of F. H. alley, Esq., of Macon, Georgia.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND

Inneral Nouces

cquaintances of Mr and Mrs. James T. Wilson, and of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Pratt, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the INFANT SON of the former, from their residence, No. 199 King street. This APTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. jun4

Financial.

TAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., No. 41 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

100 FOREIGN EXCHANGE. COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

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ers, also Commercial Credits issued, available Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of Lon-

ion. National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches. Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, San Prancisco and the West Indies. Deposit Accounts received in . Ither Currency or

Coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing House as if drawn upon any eit. bank. Interest allowed on dally balances. Certificates of Deposit issued bearing interest at enrrent rate. Notes and Brafts collected. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABIOHT & CO., may23-x No. 11 Old Broad street, London. taurono.

OUTH CAROLINA RAILBOAD. **医血管菌物**

EXOURS ON TICKETS to Greenville, Anderson and Walha is have been put on sale TO-JAT, and will continue on sale until let S ptember. d to retu n until 1st November.

Bugg go checked through,
S. B. PICKENS,
Juni G. T. A. Vice-President
SUUTH CARCLINA RAILBOAD.

SOUND IN SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF OHABLESTON, S. U., May 19, U.2.
On and after SUNDAY, May 19, the Passener Trains on the South Carolina Railroad will run

FOR COLUMBIA. 8.10 A M Leave Charleston.....

Arrive at Columbia. 4.05 T M
FOR CHARLESTON. 7.40 A M
Arrive at Charleston. 2.20 P M
Leave Columbia. 7.40 A M
Arrive at Charleston. 3.20 P M
AUGUSTA NIGHT EXPRESS.
(Sundays excepted.)
Leave Charleston. 7.20 F M
Arrive at Augusta. 6.00 A M
Leave Augusta. 7.40 P M
Arrive at Columbia. 7.40 P M
Arrive at Columbia NIGHT EXP (ESS.
(Sundays excepted.)
Leave Charleston. 8.20 P M
Arrive at Columbia. 644 A M
Leave Columbia. 655 P M
Arrive at Columbia. 655 P M
Leave Columbia. 7.25 A M
Arrive at Columbia. 7.25 A M
Arrive at Unarieston at 8.45 A M
Leave Columbia. 8.45 A M
Leave Columbia. 8.45 A M
Leave Charleston at 8.45 A M
Arrive at Columbia. 8.45 F M
Arrive at Columbia. 8.45 A M
Leave Columbia. 1.45 P M
Arrive at Columbia. 1.45 P M

Night fram connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Columbia Night Train connects with Greenville and Columbia Railroad, and with Charlotte Road.

to points North.

Camden Train connects at Kingvilie daily (except sundays) with Day Passenger Train, and runs through to Columbia.

A. L. TYLER, Vice-President, S. B. PICKENS, G. T. A. jan19 NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COM-

产业等等

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 11, 1871.
Trains will leave charleston Daily at 10.16 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Charleston 7.30 A. M. (Mondays ex-Cep ed) and 2.45 P. M. Train does not leave Charleston 5.00 P. M., SUN-

Train does not leave Charleston 5.00 P. M., SUNDAYS.

Train leaving 10.15 A. M. makes through connection to New York, via Rich good and Acquia
Creek only, going through in 44 hours.

Passengers leaving by 5 00 P. M. Train have
choice of ronte, via Richmo d and Washington,
or via Portsmouth and Bautimore. These leaving
FRIDAY by this Train lay ever on SUNDAY in Baltimore. Those leaving on SATURDAY remain SUNDAY in Wilmington, N. C.

This is the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route to 1 cunnatt, Unicago and other points
West and No thwest, both trains making connections at Washington with Western Trains of
Baltimore and Ohio Railroa.

S. SOLOMONS,

Engineer and Superlutendent.
P. L. OLEAPOR, Geu. Ticket Ageut. mav21

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON

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VALLE URUCIS, NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF RIGHT REV. BISHOP